

When Clark wrote that they had seen the Pacific on that day, 200 years ago, he was slightly off target. They were actually 25 miles away, in the Columbia's widening estuary.

Dangerous storms, wind, rain, and waves battered them without relent. They were trapped for 6 days and forced to hunker down at the spot we now call Clark's Dismal Nitch.

When the weather finally cleared, they moved west to Station Camp. They set down for ten days and got their first real glimpse of the Pacific.

Expedition-member Sgt. Patrick Gass wrote: "We could see the waves, like small mountains, rolling out in the ocean."

Station Camp also marks the spot where Lewis and Clark held a historic democratic vote among all of the group's members—including Sacagawea and the African American slave, York—to determine where the expedition should stay for the winter.

On November 19, William Clark took 11 expedition members from Station Camp on an excursion beyond camp, and for the first time saw a full view of the Pacific Ocean.

That land, now called Cape Disappointment, marks the westernmost point of their journey. Its name belies the great hope and joy that moment inspired in our travel-worn heroes.

Today, in Washington State, you can visit these historic locations and find that hope again. Dismal Nitch, Station Camp, Cape Disappointment: In addition to Oregon's Fort Clatsop and other nearby state parks, they comprise America's newest national park.

I introduced legislation with Representative BRIAN BAIRD to create the Lewis and Clark National Historic Park: to preserve those beautiful and precious lands, to build local tourism, and to educate future generations.

Last November, President Bush signed it into law. This November, we celebrate an incredible bicentennial.

Lewis and Clark produced the first maps and charts of a previously undocumented region.

They created an invaluable record of the native cultures, the flora, and the fauna they encountered on their journey.

Prior to the expedition, the United States' claim to the Pacific Northwest, was tenuous at best, based on American sea captain Robert Gray's discovery of the Columbia River in 1792.

And so: Lewis and Clark's expedition, more than a decade later, was crucial to securing the claim. It was crucial to the eventual creation of all the States in the Pacific Northwest.

More fundamentally though: their task was to explore the unknown. In doing so, they expanded the boundaries of our Nation and pushed the limits of what we were capable, as a people.

It was not easy for them; it rarely is. But many have come after Lewis and Clark. Inspired by their spirit, we have transformed our great Nation many times over in those 200 years.

We would be wise to turn to Lewis and Clark again, as we confront so many critical challenges before us today.

Only by truly reaching beyond our grasp, can we make our Nation great, as Thomas Jefferson said: "from Sea to Shining Sea."

I yield the floor.

Mr. SANTORUM. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 315) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 315

Whereas, on January 18, 1803, President Thomas Jefferson began an extraordinary journey by sending a secret message to Congress requesting approval and funding to establish the "Corps of Volunteers for Northwest Discovery" to explore the most direct and practical water route across the continent of the United States all the way to the Pacific Ocean;

Whereas, on May 14, 1804, the journey up the Missouri River and across the vast and newly acquired Louisiana Territory began at Camp Dubois, Illinois, led by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Second Lieutenant William Clark;

Whereas after a long year and a half and 4,133 arduous miles, the expedition endured a dangerous storm of wind, rain, and waves for 6 days at Clark's Dismal Nitch;

Whereas, on November 13, 1805, the Corps of Discovery moved further west to Station Camp and beheld their first comprehensive view of the Pacific Ocean, and thereby began the realization of the vision of President Jefferson of a country "from sea to shining sea";

Whereas Station Camp also marks the occurrence of a historical democratic vote to determine where to stay for winter that included all members of the expedition, including Sacagawea, an Indian woman, and York, an African American slave;

Whereas, on November 19, 1805, Clark and 11 of his men set out on an ocean excursion, hiking 25 miles to Cape Disappointment to get a complete view of the Pacific Ocean and reach the furthest western point of the expedition;

Whereas the expedition built their winter camp on the south side of the Columbia River at Fort Clatsop, Oregon, named in honor of the friendly local Clatsop Indians, and the 33 member party spent 106 days among lush old-growth forest, wetlands, and wildlife preparing for their long journey back to St. Louis, Missouri;

Whereas Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery produced detailed journals with maps, charts, samples, and descriptions of the previously undocumented western geography, climate, plants, animals, and native cultures from which the Nation continues to benefit today;

Whereas the Lewis and Clark Expedition marks a significant benchmark in American history and a crucial step in securing the claim and the eventual creation of all the States in the Pacific Northwest;

Whereas the exploration of the western frontier of our fledgling Nation was the great

odyssey of America, symbolic of the core values of teamwork, courage, perseverance, science, and opportunity held by the United States;

Whereas, on October 30, 2004, President George W. Bush signed into law legislation creating the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park which preserves these 3 Washington State sites integral to the dramatic arrival of the expedition at the Pacific Ocean, and incorporates Fort Clatsop of Oregon and important State parks for the benefit and education of generations to come; and

Whereas, during November 2005, Washington and Oregon are hosting, "Destination: The Pacific", a unique commemoration of the 200 year anniversary of the arrival of the Corps of Discovery in the Pacific Northwest: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the bicentennial anniversary of the arrival of Lewis and Clark at the Pacific Ocean; and

(2) recognizes that by exploring the unknown frontier, Lewis and Clark expanded the boundaries of our great Nation and pushed the limits of what we are capable of as citizens.

#### RECOGNIZING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WHITE HOUSE FELLOWS PROGRAM

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to H. Con. Res. 269.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 269) recognizing the 40th anniversary of the White House Fellows Program.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SANTORUM. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 269) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

#### BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE'S EXPLORATIONS

Mr. SANTORUM. I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 252 and that the Senate then proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 252) recognizing the Bicentennial Anniversary of Zebulon Montgomery Pike's explorations in the interior west of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SANTORUM. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed